

NI Bulletin

A Publication of Numismatics International Inc.

Volume 51 Nos. 1 / 2



January / February 2016
\$4.00

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ISSN: 0197-3088 Copyright 2016

Numismatics International, P.O. Box 570842, Dallas, TX USA 75357-0842

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Welcome to the first issue of our 51st year of the Bulletin with some very interesting articles concerning various subjects. Bruce Smith sent us an extract from an old translation of ancient papyri which I hope intrigues you as much or more than it did me. We have other articles on ancient coinage too, specifically from Athens and Lycia. Joseph Uphoff offers us a brief history of Celtic coins which takes us from ancient times to medieval. Advancing from medieval to modern times we have two Renaissance medals: Archbishop Enrico Bruni and Francesco I Sforza. A short article on a farthing of Cromwell makes clear the intended purpose of small value coins when one interprets the coin legend. We also have two articles on South America which are Brian Stickney's piece on Bolivian silver and your editor's summary of the first attempted mint at Santa Fe de Bogotá (Colombia). Finally we have two book reviews for you. The first is about a new book and the second is about an old book. My thanks to all our contributors and I hope that you enjoy your bulletin!

The board of governors and bulletin staff wish you the best in 2016. As always I hope you enjoy your NI bulletin and visit the NI website at <http://numis.org> to read it in color.

Herman

Bolivian Silver Coinage, 1871-1909

Brian R. Stickney, NI #2761

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Most Latin American countries adopted a monetary system based on that of colonial Spain after independence, namely using the silver peso, or its equivalent, as its monetary unit, subdivided into eight parts. Gold was similarly subdivided. This made sense at the time in that it smoothed the financial transition from colonial status to independent states. But changing trade patterns and the need to more neatly subdivide coinage into lower denominations to facilitate commercial transactions argued for the adoption of a decimal-based system of currency.

Bolivia embraced the decimal system beginning with legislation passed June 29, 1863 but modified twice more (Oct 12, 1869; reaffirmed Nov 24, 1872). They ultimately chose not to strike gold coins but did issue several denominations of silver ranging from five centavos to the Boliviano. While specific mintage figures, by denomination, have been published for some years of the decimal period, most years are a blank.

Date	Bolivianos	Date	Bolivianos
1871	1,734,411	1890	887,387
1872	2,302,692	1891	1,473,049
1873	1,332,703	1892	1,535,034
1874	403,240	1893	1,678,320
1875	707,000	1894	1,286,372
1876	970,879	1895	1,744,210
1877	1,309,170	1896	1,508,088
1878	1,471,500	1897	1,189,282
1879	2,010,131	1898	1,369,133
1880	2,107,500	1899	1,839,432
1881	1,897,000	1900	1,950,218
1882	1,933,500	1901	1,030,734
1883	1,987,000	1902	766,480
1884	1,074,294	1903	930,969
1885	1,289,410	1904	816,937
1886	1,001,537	1905	584,079
1887	1,749,113	1906	129,126
1888	1,427,439	1907	33,381
1889	797,793	1908	24,882
		1909	822,000
Total			46,802,733

Table
Silver Coinage Struck at the Potosi Mint by Year, in Bolivianos

The table above is derived from Benavides, page 78. The data is largely corroborated thru 1899 in tables addressing multiple years found in Bulletin 55 of the Bureau of the American Republics, 1892, and US mint reports for 1889 and 1899. Subsequent figures for the first decade of the 20th century are less consistent, probably because some annual reports may have listed fiscal rather than calendar year data and/or due to

reporting entities using variable exchange rates. The few British reports available and addressing Bolivia are consistent with Benavides except the 1910 edition which clearly states that one million Bolivianos of silver coin was struck in 20 and 50 centavo pieces by the Mint Birmingham in 1909 (the last year of silver issues for general circulation). This is in excess of the 822,000 Bolivianos appearing above. Of general interest in the table above is the pattern of activity with production waxing and waning showing silver strikes trailing off precipitously in the last decade of activity.



The decimal-denominated Boliviano adopted by Bolivia for the latter half of the 19th century conformed to Latin Monetary Union standards, e.g., 25 grams of 0.900 fine silver and nominal diameter 35.5 mm.

Multiple silver denominations were issued for most of the years appearing in the table above, thus making the interpolation of specific mintage figures futile in most cases.

There are a few exceptions. Bolivia only struck 50 centavo pieces in 1908, the “shortest” production year. Thus, the 24,882 Bolivianos would translate to 49,764 coins struck. Similarly, Bolivia produced only 33,381 Bolivianos of silver coin in 1907, another low-production year. Krause-Mishler (KM) lists 50,000 coins (25,000 Bolivianos) of 50 centavos produced and an undetermined number of 20 centavos pieces, the only other silver coin produced that year. Thus, the 8,381 Boliviano balance would tabulate to 41,905 twenty-centavo pieces. The same calculation may be made for 1894. KM reports 2,470,000 coins of 50 centavos struck and an undetermined number of 20 centavos. Knowing that gross production for 1894 was 1,286,372 Bolivianos, we conclude that the “balance” translated to 256,860 twenty-centavo pieces.



50 Centavos 1891



50 Centavos 1901



50 Centavos 1909-H

Bolivia used three major styles of obverse for their 50 centavo or half Boliviano pieces issued 1873-1909. All were 0.900 fine, weighing 12.5 grams, initially, then reduced to 11.5 grams. Nominal diameter 29.6 mm.

Sources:

Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint; London, selected years.

Benavides, Julio M; *Historia de la Moneda en Bolivia*; La Paz, 1972.

Krause and Mishler; *The Standard Catalogue of Spain, Portugal and the New World*; Iola, WI; 2002.

US Bureau of the American Republics; Bolivia, Bulletin 55; Washington DC, 1892.

US Treasury; Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, 1889, 1899, and selected other years; Washington, DC.

Images courtesy Heritage Rare Coins ha.com.

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First Attempt to Establish a Mint in Santa Fé (de Bogotá) Ca. 1590 Herman Blanton, NI #LM115



Philip II of Spain was interested in coinage and experiments were conducted in Toledo (1590) and Madrid (1591). Madrid did not have a mint at that time and the activities were conducted in the workshop of the then recently deceased medallist Jacopo Nizzola da Trezzo (c.1514-1589). The experiments concerned the *ingenio de la tijera* (scissor invention) by Miguel de la Cerda (Aureo & Calicó). Trezzo made the illustrated medal of Philip II dated 1555.

There is a chance that equipment for Nuevo Reino and other American mints is somehow related to these

activities as the time frame is right.

A mint was authorized for Santa Fé around the year 1590.¹ This is mentioned in King Philip III's contract dated 1 April 1620.

... Lo cual todo considerado y que habiéndose muy de atrás conocido los dichos inconvenientes, ha más de treinta años que el Rey mi señor y padre, que está en gloria, mandó fundar la dicha casa de moneda y enviándose para ello desde estos Reinos los troqueles, herramientas y demás pertrechos necesarios, sin haberse puesto en ejecución por falta de casa y de ministros y oficiales inteligentes para las dichas labores...² Dada en Madrid, a primero de abril de mil y seiscientos y veinte años. Yo, el Rey.

It appears that by 1595 there was a mint (or at least orders for a mint) in Santa Fé.

De mucha importancia para la economía colonial, fue la Real Orden expedida el 4 de mayo de 1595, en San Lorenzo, complemento de las anteriores, en la cual se disponía que la moneda acuñada en las casa de México, Potosí y Santa Fe, llevara la misma ley, tuviera el mismo peso y valor, sin diferencia de cuños,

¹ Barriga I: 13-14 says that the Santa Fe mint was authorized in 1559 “Desde el año de 1559 había mandado cumplir la fundación de la Casa de Moneda de Santa Fe.” However, Friede p. 11 says that Nuevo Reino did not have the right to mint coins “Y ciertamente, por Real cédula del 4 de agosto de 1561, se denegó al Nuevo Reino el derecho de acuñar moneda.” And in 1579 Popayán was instructed to use the foundries in Santa Fe and Cartago to assay gold and silver (indicating there was no mint in Santa Fe or else the people of Popayán could have had their gold and silver made into money). Friede p. 11 “...el Consejo de Indias no resolvió fundar una casa de moneda y la anarquía monetaria continuó en el Nuevo Reino. Así, en 1577 se hacía cargo a los oficiales reales de la gobernación de Popayán porque, para aprovecharse al momento de rendir cuentas, 'abajaban oro subido [-de ley-] con liga de plata'; y en 1579, se instruyó proceso al ensayador de las casas de fundición de Santa Fé y Cartago, por sus dolosos manejos en el ensaye y marca del oro y de la plata.”

² Friede, doc 4, p. 53.

*punzones y armas, que las de los reinos de Castilla, Real Orden que hizo uno solo el sistema monetario de España e Indias.*³

Pérez Sindreu cites the following in support of the position that coins were struck using this original equipment.

*Hemos comprobado, no obstante lo que se dice...[1620]..., que antes de esta fecha ya se labrada alguna moneda en el Nuevo Reino de Granada, según se desprende del texto e lo comunicado por el Tesorero de la Casa de Moneda de Sevilla, en 3 de febrero de 1598, con motivo de hacerse las herramientas para poner en ejecución el artificio de Miguel de la Cerda y el Dr. Vellocino: ...porque en la del Nuevo Reyno es poca la que se labra...*⁴

The dies and punches from this first attempted mint are unknown, as are any coins which could possibly have been struck. The 1620 document suggests that no coins were ever made. However, coins could have been made using these dies or punches, and, if so probably between the years 1590-98. These coins would look different than the coins of Turrillo because the style of the punches would be different, having been made earlier. I assume these Philip II coins would be in silver only, in the values of 8 reales, 4 reales, 2 reales, real and half real, have the Habsburg shield design (*nueva estampa*), and resemble contemporary issues from other American mints.

2 June 1614

Santa Fé requested a mint

The *Audiencia* of Santa Fé sent a letter dated 2 June 1614 to Philip III requesting a mint for Santa Fé. In this letter they say that the economy needed coinage, that there had been counterfeiting of royal seals and that the minting equipment sent around 1590 was still not being used. Below is an excerpt.

... para suplicar a Vuestra Majestad se sirva de mandar fundar en esta ciudad casa de moneda. Por las cuales [—razones—] y porque ha muchos años que se trajeron a esta ciudad algunos instrumentos para labrarla que hoy están en poder de los oficiales Reales y ya con el tiempo no serán de provecho, justamente hemos entendido lo ha juzgado Vuestra Majestad por conveniente y que así está resuelto.

Ahora hay ocasión para representarlo de nuevo a Vuestra Majestad, porque se han hecho causas de peso falso, con que se damnificaba toda la república. Cuyo delito se castigó ejemplarmente y se queda sustanciado contra un platero y un oficial suyo, en cuyo poder se han hallado instrumentos falsos para

³ Barriga 1:14. Proctor (personal communication 25 January 2009): Equipment for making “perfect coins” using the *ingenio de la tijera* was sent to Mexico, Peru and Santa Fe. The equipment intended for Potosi might have gone to Quito. Although Pérez Sindreu asserts that a period document from Seville does say that “little” coinage was being made there at the time, Proctor doubts that the equipment sent to Santa Fe was ever used. Proctor bases his opinion on the later 1620 decree which authorized a new mint project at Nuevo Reino, pointing out that this decree says that the early attempt to establish a mint there had not been fulfilled as they could not find a house to establish this mint or find officials knowledgeable in the matters of coin production (Friede p. 53). Lázaro pp. 8 & 11, is unaware of any contemporary documentation for “round” coins at Nuevo Reino.

⁴ Pérez Sindreu, Francisco de Paula. *La Casa de Moneda de Sevilla. Su historia*. Sevilla, 1992. p. 346, cited in Pérez Sindreu, “Alonso Turrillo de Yebra. Fundador y primer Tesorero de las Casas de Moneda de Cartagena y Santa Fe, en el Nuevo Reino de Granada. Primeras labores (1620-1634)” *Acta Numismática* 25, 1995. Barcelona, 1995, p. 144.

*señalar la marca Real, y se va recogiendo cantidad de cobre marcado a imitación de oro corriente, y plomo mezclado con estaño con la marca de plata corriente, lo uno y lo otro con imitación [—tan—] a lo natural, que dificultosamente se puede juzgar. Y llegado a este punto, es negocio que requiere breve remedio, porque es muy fácil contrahacer la dicha plata y oro corriente...En Santafé, a dos de junio de 1614.*⁵

30 May 1615

Another request for a mint

Another letter from the *Audiencia* of Santa Fé dated 30 May 1615 complained about the lack of coinage. We don't have that letter, but it is mentioned in the Council's letter to the king dated 1618.

27 November 1618

Council of Indies recommended a mint for Nuevo Reino

(Friede 78: 249 *...no haberse labrado en el dicho Reino desde principio de su descubrimiento ningún genero de moneda...*[this suggests that no coins were made with 16th century tools]).

What further information exists that concerns coin production at Santa Fé in the late 16th century?

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Lázaro, Jose Luis. 1996. *Los Redondos de Lima, Méjico y Potosí y otras acuñaciones especiales*. Madrid: Dayton S.A.

Image:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jacopo_nizzola_da_trezzo,_medaglia_di_filippo_II_di_spagna.JPG

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⁵ Friede, doc. 1, p. 44.

Renaissance Medal: Enrico Bruni
Morton & Eden



Italy, Enrico Bruni (died 1509), secretary to Pope Alexander VI and Archbishop of Taranto from 1498, bronze medal attributed to Donato Bramante, bust right, rev., *nostrum est volenti servit* ("our wish is to serve"), an hour glass, 46 mm (Hill 663 = Arm. III, 174, A), pierced, a very fine contemporary cast, extremely rare Ex Bibliothèque d'un Érudit Bibliophile – Pierre Jammes collection, Sotheby Paris, 12-13 October 2010, lot 245 part. This piece belongs to a group of Roman medals formerly given to Caradosso Foppa but re-attributed by Luke Syson in *Currency of Fame* (1994, see pp. 113-115 for his arguments) to the great Italian architect Donato Bramante. The pieces concerned are the three varieties of medals of Julius II (two of which are considered to be foundation medals of St. Peter's), the present type of medal of Enrico Bruni and, above all, the medal of Bramante himself, now proposed as a self-portrait – and all relate in some way to Bramante's work on St. Peter's. Stylistically they stand apart from Caradosso's Milanese medals of the Sforzas. In 1507 Enrico Bruni laid the foundation stones for three of the four piers that support the columns bearing the weight of the dome of St. Peter's. Hill records the only specimen known to him, which was acquired for the British Museum (through the National Art Collections Fund) from the R.C. Fisher sale at Sotheby on 10th May 1921, lot 9 and it is this same piece that is cited by Armand – hence the 1921 catalogue describing it as "appears to be unique"; it sold for £60. In addition to that and the present medal, another was sold by Münzen und Medaillen, Auction 90, 14 June 2000, lot 412. All three examples are pierced and have identical diameters of 46mm. (Reprinted with permission: Morton & Eden Auction 76, 14-December-2015, lot 179.)

NI

Renaissance Medal: Francesco I Sforza
A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.



Italy, Renaissance. Gianfrancesco Enzola (active 1455-1478). Francesco I Sforza (1401-1466), 4th Duke of Milan. Cast Bronze Medal, 45.41g, 42mm. Bust right in plain armor, FR SFORTIA VICECOMES MLI DVX IIII BELLI PATER ET PACIS AVTOR MCCCCLVI, VF across field. Rev. Greyhound seated under tree, hand issuing from the clouds reaches to touch it, IO FR ENZOLAE PARMENSIS OPVS (Hill, Corpus 281; Arm I, 44/6; Kress 92; Pollard 135). An extremely fine contemporary cast with brown patina, trace of acquisition number. Ex. Michael Hall Collection, Baldwin's Auction 64, May 2010, lot 74. (Courtesy of A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, London: The New York Sale, Auction XXXVII 5 & 6 January 2016, Session 2 lot 1164.)

NI

A Brief History of Celtic Coins in the British Isles

Joseph Uphoff, NLG, NI #1411



Figure 1
Celtic Ring Money used before 200 BC

Celtic coinage began in Europe around 300 BC with issues based on the design of Philip II of Macedon and his son, Alexander the Great. Those who focus on Greek coins consider these as crude imitations. I disagree as the Celts had their own art style which, at times, tended toward the abstract. Their coins reflect this.

There are items some consider to be coinage found in many archaeological sites. Namely, gold and silver rings. These have been dated as early as 800 BC. While I do not consider them coinage, I do believe they served as items of value and trade. I consider a coin to be an item created by a central authority with an ascribed weight and worth.



Figure 2
A 'Thurrock type' cast bronze ('potin') coin of the Iron Age

By the late second century BC, coins began to appear in southern England through trade following the ring money that has been found primarily in England and Ireland.

Sometime between 100 and 80 BC various Celtic groups in Southern England began producing their own in gold, silver, and a copper/tin mixture called potin. One of the earliest were the Cantii who began manufacturing coinage around 80 BC.

This tradition lasted until the Roman conquest in AD 43, when the region began using Roman inspired designs. These in turn were eventually supplanted by a different system initiated around AD 600 by various Anglo-Saxon kings. Mediaeval coins manufactured by other Celtic regions were their descendants.

While I am convinced these coins were used in other regions in Great Britain, it would take around 1000 years before they were minted anywhere else.



Figure 3
Hywel Dda Penny c. 940

The first to do so, was the Welsh King Hywel Dda who minted an extremely rare series of pence based on the English coinage of Aethelred of Wessex.



Figure 4
Farthing minted at Rhuddlan, Wales 1180-1215

A century later, another coin was created in Wales, this being a farthing. Rather than mint quarter pence, which is what farthings are, Mediaeval people usually cut these into halves and quarters using the bars of the cross commonly found on the reverse as a guide. There seems to be no other coins minted in Wales prior to its conquest by England. However, in the late 1700s, as the British economy faltered, local merchants began manufacturing tokens to be used locally to make up for the lack of circulating coinage issued by the central government. People in Wales were no exception.



Figure 5
Sihtric III Penny c. 995-1000 Dublin

An indigenous coinage in Ireland, apart from the ring money discussed above, began with the Viking King of Dublin, Sihtric III around 995. This group had begun manufacture in England about a century prior. As with his earlier Welsh counterpart, Sihtric based his design on English coins. However, unlike Wales, where natively produced items were almost non-existent, Irish kings maintained production throughout subsequent history. These early tenth and eleventh century items are collectively referred to as Hiberno-Norse. When the English invaded, they issued their own coinage with a slightly different design. Namely the king's head was often enclosed in a triangle rather than the circle that was employed within England proper.



Figure 6
David I Penny after 1136, Edinburgh

It would be another century before Scotland began creating its own coinage. The first monarch to do so was King David I (1124-1153). As with his Irish counterpart, he based his design on English coins. This seemed to be inspired by his capture of Carlisle in 1136 thus acquiring its mint and nearby silver mines. Only until the reign of William the Lion 1165-1214, did the minting of Scottish coins became common.

While the Celts in southern England began using coinage relatively early through trade with their Continental partners, the concept of native production was slow to develop in the remainder of the islands. Perhaps this was due to people being satisfied with other means of exchange as well as the quantity of coinage in circulation from the regions that produced them. However, by AD 1000, various kings throughout saw the

need for the use of a coinage system and responded accordingly.

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Image credits:

- Figure 1: UBS Gold & Numismatics, Auction 78, Lot 1001. Gold ring money 4.39 gram.
- Figure 2: Cantii potin unit. From Portable Antiquities Scheme website. Clarke, D (2015) PUBLIC-477A54: A IRON AGE COIN Web page available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/722975> A 'Thurrock type' cast bronze ('potin') coin of the Iron Age. Van Arsdell attributes this type to the Trinovantes, but current numismatic opinion favours the Cantii. (ABC - c.120-100 BC) Thurrock MA cast bronze unit. KE2. Head of Apollo 1./Butting bull 1. or r, MA above. VA 1402-1442, BMC 660-66, Ev.-, A1-, M-, S 62. Very common. ABC 120. [Accessed: Dec 4, 2015 11:45:53 AM].
- Figure 3: Replica of Hywel Dda penny of moneyor Gillys. The original specimen is described in "The cabinet of the Marquess of Ailesbury and the penny of Hywel Dda", 52 (1982), 117-22 published in the British Numismatic Journal. http://www.britnumsoc.org/publications/Digital%20BNJ/pdfs/1982_BNJ_52_11.pdf. [Accessed Dec 7, 2015].
- Figure 4: An incomplete medieval silver short cross cut farthing minted at Rhuddlan, North Wales between 1180 and 1215. Length 9.5 mm. width 9.3 mm, weight 0.3g. Portable Antiquities Scheme www.finds.org.uk. Unique ID: IOW-A52AEB. Image edited to remove ruler and orientation.
- Figure 5: Thorburn, W. Stewart. *A Guide to the Coins of Great Britain & Ireland, in Gold, Silver, and Copper, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, with Their Value*. Second Edition. London: L. Upcott Gill, 1888. Plate XXIII. Figure 126.
- Figure 6: David I penny from Wikipedia.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_I_of_Scotland#/media/File:Dab%C3%A4Dd_mac_Ma%C3%ADl_Choluim_Coinage.JPG

NI

An Unlisted Stolberg Taler: The Stag Goes the Wrong Way

Robert Ronus, NI # LM139

The Counts of Stolberg in the Harz Mountains in central Germany owned rich silver mines and they were prolific producers of silver coinage, especially Talers. Davenport lists 34 different types for the 16th century, 28 in the 17th century and 21 in the 18th century.

These coins were issued by a bewildering number of counts from different branches of the family, including many joint issues. Many feature the Stolberg arms, a stag facing left. Here is a typical example, a 1582 Taler issued jointly by Albert Georg, count in Stolberg-Koenigstein (1538-87) and his nephews who were counts in Stolberg-Stolberg, Wolfgang Ernst (1552-1606), Johann (1606-12) and Heinrich XI (died 1615):



Obv: ALBERTGEOR : WOLFERNST : JOHAN : ET : HENRIC : Orb over helmeted 6-field arms of Stolberg (stag left), Koenigstein (lion), Rochefort (eagle), Wernigerode (fish), Eppstein (chevrons) over Münzenberg (divisions per fess) and Mark (fess checky) over Agimont (horizontal bars), dividing 82, in circle. Rev.: CO : ET : DO : IN : STOLBER(g) : KVNIG (=Koenigstein) : RVPEFV (=Rochefort) : ET : WERN(igerode) : Zainhaken (mint tool, mintmark of Christian Goetten, mintmaster, Stolberg, 1566-87) Stag left in circle. 41 mm 28.33 g. References: Davenport 9879v, Friederich 671v, KM MB.94.

In all of Davenport's books on Talers and Gulden, I found only two examples of the stag facing right rather than left. The most striking was a 1710 medallion Death Double Taler for Ernst of Stolberg-Wernigerode where the obverse features a lively and beautifully designed scene of a stag crossing a river with a house on a hill in the background. Image courtesy WAG (Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft).



Obv.: SALVTIS RIPAM TENEO (I have reached safe shore) over stag right emerging from river. Rev.: 18 lines of titles and biographical data, at bottom I.I.G. (= Johann Jeremias Gründler, mm, Stolberg, 1705-50). 62 mm. 51.5 g. References: Davenport 2789. Dav.-LS.489. Friederich 1385. KM 57.

Secondly, in a much less striking example, the multi-field arms on the obverse of a 1562 Guldentaler of Ludwig von Koenigstein (Dav.127) have the stag in the center facing right. Perhaps the die-cutter preferred the aesthetics.

In September 2012 WAG had an auction of a major Stolberg collection, 530 lots of coin and medals. There was only one with a stag facing right, the 1710 double Taler just mentioned.

A 1551 Taler offered by the Frankfurt firm of Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger in its April 2013 auction (lot 1781) therefore caught my eye. The stag is facing right. Peus called it unpublished and probably unique. The coin was issued jointly by Wolfgang (count in Stolberg 1538-52), Ludwig II (in Koenigstein-Rochefort 1544-74), Heinrich X or XXI (the family used different numberings - in Wernigerode 1538-72) and Christof I, provost at Halberstadt (and count in Koenigstein 1574-81).



Obv. leaf WOLF ▲ LVDOWI ▲ HENRI ▲ ALBER GEOR ▲ ET ▲ CHRIST stag rt. in double circle. Rev. leaf MONETA ▲ COMITVM ▲ A STOLBERG ▲ & ▲ WERNIR ▲ (=Wernigerode) helmeted quartered arms of Stolberg (stag left, as usual) and Wernigerode (2 fish) dividing 15 51 (1551/0, according to Peus although not very visible). 41 mm 28.42 g.

The obverse is very similar to Dav. 9849 except for minor differences in the legend and, of course, the stag going the other way. The reverse is the same as Dav. 9849.

Looking at Friedrich, the standard book on Stolberg, I find that stags facing right are not quite as rare as I had thought. Stags facing right feature on some mediaeval bracteates and in the arms of a number of coins of different denominations of Ludwig II struck in both Augsburg and Nordlingen, similar to Dav.127 mentioned above. The Friedrich Collection auctioned in 1914 also included a 17th century Ludwig Georg medal with a right-facing stag (lot 591):



Nevertheless, a full size stag facing right, not just in the arms, seems very rare in the post-mediaeval period. I would be very interested if any Bulletin readers have other

thoughts about the Peus coin or know of other post-mediaeval Stolberg coins with the stag facing right.

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NI

Charitie and Change: Cromwell Farthing
A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.



Great Britain, Oliver Cromwell (died 1658). Copper Farthing, undated, 4.01g, engraved by David Ramage. Portrait of Lord Protector left, top of head breaks roped circle surrounding, legend around, OLIVAR. PRO. ENG. SC. IRL. Rev. Crowned quartered shield of arms of the Protectorate, CHARITIE. AND. CHANGE, legend with lozenge stops, inverted die axis, edge plain (Peck 390; S 3230). Almost extremely fine, toned. Extremely rare. ex H Deane Collection, purchased by A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1946. (Courtesy of A.H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, London: The New York Sale, Auction XXXVII 5 & 6 January 2016, Session 2 lot 1040.)

NI

Gold Taken from Athena Parthenos
CNG Triton XIX - January 5 & 6, 2016



ATTICA, Athens. 295 BC. AV Stater (17mm, 8.60 g, 9h). Head of Athena right, with profile eye, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a “pi-style” palmette, disk earring, and pearl necklace / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left, AΘE and Eleusis-ring to right. J. Kroll, “The Reminting of Athenian Silver Coinage, 353 B.C.” in *Hesperia* 80 (2011), fig., 12, b; Svoronos, *Monnaies*, pl. 21, 17 = Jameson 1193 (same rev. die); HGC 4, 1577; SNG Copenhagen 83; BMC 129–31; Boston MFA 1099; Gillet 946; Gulbenkian 925 = Weber 3499. From the collection of Dr. Lawrence A. Adams. Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXX (8 December 1992), lot 71; Distinguished American Collection (Leu 52, 15 May 1991), lot 74; Christie’s New York (22 September 1986), lot 8.

On the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, his empire was divided up among the Diadochoi, or “successors,” who were the top generals in Alexander’s army. With the aid of Antigonos I Monophthalmos, ruler of Phrygia, Kassander seized Macedon and most of Greece, including Athens (319-317 BC). Antigonos, however, had ambitions of his own. Planning to reunite Alexander’s empire under his own leadership, he frightened the other Diadochoi, including Kassander, to join forces in the First Diadoch War (315-311 BC). Though he was slowed, Antigonos’ plans were not altogether thwarted. He continued in his attempts to reunite Alexander’s empire under the title ‘liberator of Greece.’

The Second Diadoch War broke out in 310 BC and lasted until 301 BC. During this war, in 307 BC, Antigonos’ son, Demetrios I Poliorketes, ousted Demetrios of Phaleron, Kassander’s governor of Athens, and reestablished the old Athenian constitution. The grateful Athenians venerated Antigonos and Demetrios as divine saviors (theoi sōtēres). The freedom granted by the Athenian constitution, however, would prove to be a thorn in the side of Poliorketes. Soon, a demagogue by the name of Lachares came to power in the city and secretly allied himself to Kassander. Kassander pushed Lachares to increase his power, hoping to use the tyrant as a puppet through which he could exert his influence over Athens. Meanwhile, Demetrios lost favor with the Athenians as a result of various publicly financed extravagances and his

sacrilegious installation of a harem in the Parthenon. Upon the death of Kassander in 298 or 297 BC, however, the Athenians were left in a vulnerable position. In 296 BC, Demetrios returned to Greece, temporarily blockading the city, until he was pulled away to deal with events in the Peloponnesos. Having secured his southern territory, Poliorketes again returned to besiege Athens in 295 BC. This siege lasted until early 294 BC, when the Athenians, starving and isolated, surrendered. Upon the fall of Athens, Lachares fled to Thebes, taking with him as much treasure as he could carry. Demetrios soon caught up to the tyrant, conquering his city of refuge. Thereafter, until 279 BC, when mention of him is lost, Lachares seems to have run from city to city, desperately trying to flee his many enemies.

This gold coin is thought to have been struck by Lachares during the siege in order to help finance the war effort (see Kroll, *supra*, pp. 251–4 for a full analysis). The gold used to produce this issue, according to Pausanias (Description of Greece 1.XXV.7), was taken from the statue of Athena Parthenos, created during the massive Periklean building projects of the Thirty Years Peace. Such use of sacred gold would not be alien to the Athenians, who had previously used the gold from the statue during the Peloponnesian War (Thucydides, The History of the Peloponnesian War, ii.13). Perikles himself commissioned the sculptor Pheidias to craft the colossal chryselephantine statue. Today, the sculpture survives in a few small-scale copied votive sculptures, as well as on bronze coins of Lysimachos of Thrace and Athenian bronzes of the third century BC. In addition, a reproduction of the statue stands in the replica of the Parthenon in Centennial Park, Nashville.

A story is told of Lachares by Polyaeos (Stratagems 3.7). As Lachares was fleeing Athens, he was pursued by a squadron of Tarentine cavalry. To distract his pursuers, the tyrant scattered “gold darics” (τῶν δαρεικῶν) on the road. The Tarentines stopped to pick up the money, giving Lachares enough time to escape. It is very possible, if not likely, that Polyaeos is not referring to Persian darics, but rather, the gold coins minted by Lachares. The Persians had been expelled from Greece two hundred years previously, and the Persian Empire itself had fallen to Alexander nearly 50 years before the time of Lachares. Therefore, it is unlikely that Persian darics were in circulation in Greece at the time. Since the Athenians, however, did not regularly mint gold coins, it is possible that when Polyaeos is using the word for daric, he is using it simply to mean “a gold coin,” and that the story refers to these emergency gold coins minted by Lachares.

Reprinted courtesy Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (CNG).

NI

Artistic Lycian Portrait of Perikles
Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (CNG)



Dynasts of Lycia. Perikles. Circa 380-360 BC. AR Stater (20.5mm, 9.87 g, 11h). Struck circa 380-375 BC. Head of Perikles facing slightly left, wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck / Warrior, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude right, holding sword aloft in right hand, shield on left arm; triskeles to lower right, PER[I]-KLE (in Lycian) around; all within shallow incuse square. Mildenberg, Mithrapata 25 (dies 15/20); Podalia 419–25 (A2/P6); Falghera –; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 478 (same obv. die); SNG von Aulock 4253 (same obv. die). Good VF, attractively toned.

The portraits on coins in the later Lycian series are among the finest of the Classical period. Among the earliest to attempt depictions of their rulers on coinage, the Lycians' first portraits in the later 5th century BC were innovative, but static, idealized forms lacking individual characterization. Over the next half-century, however, the style progressed significantly toward realism, culminating in the issues of the dynasts Mithrapata and Perikles in the early-mid 4th century BC. The coins of Mithrapata came first, depicting on their reverse the profile portrait of a man with distinctive elderly features. Through the relative chronology established in L. Mildenberg's die study, one can even see the portrait become more aged as time progressed, reflecting the realism that had been captured in these issues. The coins of Perikles, Mithrapata's successor, continue this trend, but also have two innovations that set them at the pinnacle of classical portraiture. First, the portrait is moved to the obverse of the coin, emphasizing the importance of the individual. Second, and most prominently, the portrait is not in the traditional profile, but in a dramatic facing state. Obviously influenced by Kimon's facing Arethusa-head coinage at Syracuse, these depict Perikles looking out from the surface of the coin with a serene countenance and his hair flowing around him as if blown by the wind. This depiction captures the essence of the earlier idealized portraits, conveying to the viewer a sense that Perikles was more than a mere man, but retaining the realism in its individualized features. Interestingly, both Mithrapata and Perikles are depicted without any sort of satrapal headgear, which was always included in earlier Lycian portraits, perhaps indicating that they had declared their independence from the Persian king. Unfortunately, these astonishing developments in portraiture came to an abrupt end in Lycia when Maussollos of Caria invaded the region circa 360 BC.

(Used with permission: CNG, Auction 99, 20- May-2015, lot 303.)

NI

Ptolemy II Philadelphus: About the Gold Coinage
Extract from Select Papyri
A.S. Hunt and C.C. Edgar

SELECT PAPYRI

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

A. S. HUNT

PROFESSOR OF PAPYROLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND

C. C. EDGAR

FORMERLY KEEPER OF THE CAIRO MUSEUM

IN FOUR VOLUMES

II

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS



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MCMXXXIV

XIV. CORRESPONDENCE

409. ABOUT THE GOLD COINAGE OF PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS

P. Cairo Zen. 59021.

258 B.C.

¹Ἀπολ[λων]ίωι χαίρειν Δημήτριος. ²καλῶς ἔχει εἰ αὐτός τε ἔρρωσαι καὶ ³τᾶλλα σοι κατὰ γνώμην ἔστιν. ⁴καὶ ἐγὼ δὲ καθάπερ μοι ἔγραψας ⁵προσέχειν ποιῶ αὐτὸ καὶ δέδεγμαι ⁶ἐκ χρ(υσίου) Μ Ξ καὶ κατεργασάμενος ⁷ἀπέδωκα. ἐδεξάμεθα δ' ἂν καὶ ⁸πολλαπλάσιον, ἀλλὰ καθά σοι καὶ ⁹πρότερον ἔγραψα ὅτι οἱ τε ξένοι ¹⁰οἱ εἰσπλέοντες καὶ οἱ ἔμποροι καὶ οἱ ¹¹ἐγδοχεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι φέρουσιν τότε ¹²ἐπιχώριο[ν] νόμισμα τὸ ἀκριβὲς καὶ ¹³τὰ τρίχρυσα ἵνα καινὸν αὐτοῖς γέ-¹⁴νηται κατὰ τὸ πρόσταγμα ὃ κε-¹⁵λεύει ἡμᾶς λαμβάνειν καὶ κ[ατ-
ερ-]¹⁶γάζεσ[θα]ι, Φιλαρέτου (?) δέ με οὐκ ἐ-¹⁷ὦντος δέχεσθαι, οὐκ ἔχον[τ]ες ἐ[πὶ] ¹⁸τίνα τὴν ἀναφορὰν

16. Φιλαρέτου δέ Th. Reinach (satisfactory palaeographically): φιάλας τοῦδε Ed.

^a The dioecetes.

^b Probably the head of the Alexandrian mint.

^c That is, money struck in the foreign possessions of the king.

XIV. CORRESPONDENCE

409. ABOUT THE GOLD COINAGE OF PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS

258 B.C.

To Apollonius ^a greeting from Demetrius.^b If you are in good health and your affairs are satisfactory, it is well. As for me, I am attending to the work as you wrote to me to do, and I have received in gold 57000 pieces, which I minted and returned. We might have received many times as much, but as I wrote to you once before, the strangers who come here by sea and the merchants and middlemen and others bring both their local money ^c of unalloyed metal and the gold pentadrachms,^d to be made into new money for them in accordance with the decree which orders us to receive and remint, but as Philaretus ^e does not allow me to accept, not knowing to whom we

^a Gold coins of the nominal value of 3 gold staters or 60 silver drachmae, but actually worth 66⅔. They were now being superseded by a new issue of gold tetradrachms and octadrachms.

^e Owing partly to the condition of the papyrus, the meaning of this passage is obscure. It is difficult to say what sort of gold precisely was being refused by the mint. Perhaps foreign money only, including pentadrachms struck abroad.

SELECT PAPYRI

ποιησώ[με]θα ¹⁹περὶ τούτων, ἀναγκαζ[όμεθ]α τ[ὰ] ²⁰]. . τα μὴ δέχεσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἄν-²¹θ[ρω]ποι ἀγανακ-
τούσιν οὐ[τ]ε τ[ῶν] ²²τραπεζῶν οὔτε εἰς τὰ τ[.].[-]
²³τα ἡμῶν δεχομ[ένω]ν οὔτε δυνά-²⁴μενοι εἰς τὴν
χώραν ἀποστέλλειν ²⁵ἐπὶ τὰ φορτία, ἀλλὰ ἀργὸν
φάσκουσιν ²⁶ἔχειν τὸ χρυσίον καὶ βλάπτεσθαι
οὐ-²⁷κ ὀλίγα ἔξοθεν μεταπεπεμμένοι ²⁸καὶ οὐδ'
ἄλλοις ἔχοντες ἐλάσσονος τιμῆς διαθέσθαι εὐχερῶς.
²⁹καὶ οἱ κατὰ πόλιν δὲ πάντες τῷ ἀπο-³⁰τετριμ-
μένῳ χρυσίῳ δυσχερῶς χρῶνται. ³¹οὐδεὶς γὰρ
τούτων ἔχει οὐδὲ τὴν ἀναφο-³²ρὰν ποιησάμενος καὶ
προσθεῖς τι κο-³³μιεῖται ἢ καλὸν χρυσίον ἢ ἀργύριον
³⁴ἀντ' αὐτοῦ. νῦν μὲν γὰρ τούτων τοι-³⁵ούτων
ὄντων ὁρῶ καὶ τὰς τοῦ βασι-³⁶λέως προσόδους
βλαπτομένας οὐ-³⁷κ ὀλίγα. γέγραφα οὖν σοι
ταῦτα ἵ-³⁸να εἰδῇς καὶ ἐάν σοι φαίνεται τῷ ³⁹βασι-
λεῖ γράψῃς περὶ τούτων καὶ ἐμοὶ ⁴⁰ἐπὶ τίνα τὴν
ἀναφορὰν περὶ τούτων ⁴¹ποιῶμαι. συμφέρειν γὰρ
ὑπολαμβάνω ⁴²ἐὰ[ν] καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἔξοθεν χώρας
χρυσίον ⁴³ὅ τι πλείστον εἰσάγεται καὶ τὸ νό-⁴⁴μισμα
τ[ὸ] τ[ο]ῦ [β]ασιλέως καλὸν καὶ ⁴⁵καινὸν ἢ διὰ
παντός, ἀνηλώματ[ος] ⁴⁶μηθενὸς γινομένου αὐτῷ.
περὶ μὲν ⁴⁷γάρ τινων ὥς ἡμῖν χρῶνται οὐ καλῶς
⁴⁸εἶχεν γράφειν, ἀλλ' ὥς ἂν παραγένῃ α-⁴⁹κούσει[ς
.] γρά-⁵⁰ψον μοι
περὶ τούτων ἵνα οὕτω ποιῶ. ⁵¹ἔρρωσο. ⁵²(ἔτους)
κη Γορπιαίου ιε.

Verso : Ἀπολλωνίῳ. (2nd hand, on left)
Δημητρίῳ.

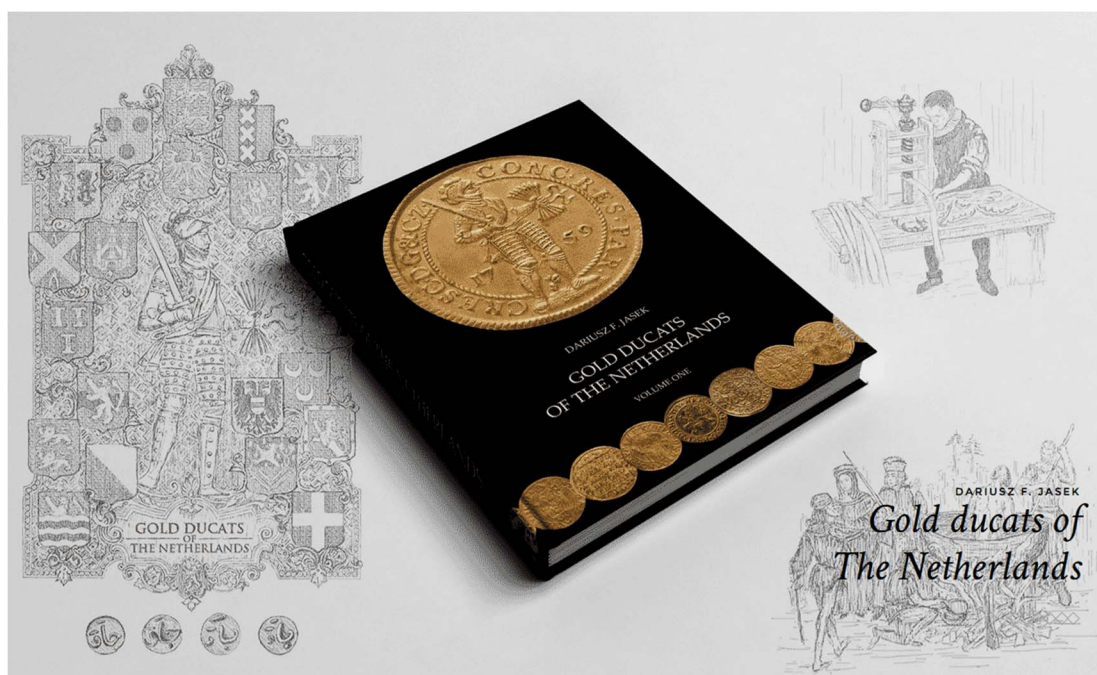
409. CORRESPONDENCE

can appeal on this subject we are compelled not to accept . . . ; and the men grumble because their gold is not accepted either by the banks or by us for . . . , nor are they able to send it into the country to buy goods, but their gold, they say, is lying idle and they are suffering no little loss, having sent for it from abroad and being unable to dispose of it easily to other persons even at a reduced price. Again, all the residents in the city find it difficult to make use of their worn gold. For none of them knows to what authority he can refer and on paying something extra receive in exchange either good gold or silver. Now things being as they are at present, I see that the revenues of the king are also suffering no little damage. I have therefore written these remarks to you in order that you may be informed and, if you think fit, write to the king about the matter and tell me to whom I am to refer on this subject. For I take it to be an advantage if as much gold as possible be imported from abroad and the king's coinage be always good and new without any expense falling on him. Now as regards the way in which certain persons are treating me it is as well not to write, but as soon as you arrive you will hear . . . And write to me about these matters that I may act accordingly. Goodbye. (Addressed) To Apollonius. (Docketed) From Demetrius.

-
- 19-20. τ[ὰ .] . . τα E.-H. : τ[ε τ]αύτας Ed. : τ[ε π]άντας Reinach.
 22. τ[ἀ]λ[αν]τα Ed. : τ[ἐ]λ[η] αὐτά Reinach.
 27. l. ἐξωθεν, so too in l. 42.
 38. η before τωι erased.
 39. και above an erased letter.

Book News and Reviews

Gold Ducats of the Netherlands (volume 1) by Dariusz F. Jasek.



Title : **GOLD DUCATS OF THE NETHERLANDS (VOLUME 1)**
Written by : Dariusz F. Jasek
As edited by : Doug Prather
Published by : Knight Press
Published date : August 2015
Pages : 352
Paper size : A4 (8.3" x 11.7")
Book cover : Hard cover, premium quality paper printed in color
ISBN : 978-83-940534-1-3
Price : 135 EURO and 17.50 EURO for postage and packing
To order : www.goldducats.com

Gold ducats were first struck in the thirteenth century by the great trading cities of Italy. Over the following 300 years the denomination came to be minted across almost all of Europe. The gold ducats of the Netherlands were highly regarded and widely used in trade. Now, after more than 400 years the gold ducat of the Netherlands is coming home. Coming home in the most extensive book ever written about them. Information about these gold ducats was spread over many publications: for example, the little red book with the title "*De Nederlandse dukaat (1586-1986)*" by Dr. Albert A.J. Scheffers, "*De Gouden Benelux*" by Albert Delmonte (1907-1988), articles in the yearbook or "*De Beeldenaar*" of the Royal Dutch Numismatic Society, articles in the magazine "*De Muntkoerier*" and some information in the annual blue coin catalogue "*NVMH Munt-Almanak*" for the period from 1795 until today.

The author, Dariusz Jasek, has done more than 5 years' research into the golden ducats and his work is based on 20,000 records. The book includes coins that are not in Delmonte, data from private collections, forgeries—with characteristics to recognize them—and images of extremely rare pieces that have not been previously published.

The book lists a total of 251 different ducats, starting with the Gelderland mint (1586-1803) and including the mints of Batenburg, 's-Heerenberg, Hedel, Stevensweert, Nijmegen, Groninger Ommelanden, Gorinchem, Gronsveld, Haarlem, Middelburg, Vianen, Thorn, Breda and Zierikzee. The remaining mints, including the large mints of Utrecht and the province of Holland, will be covered in later volumes.

A beautiful example of a rare gold ducat (and of the detailed information to be found in the catalogue) is this undated ducat from the Batenburg mint with St. Victor and the Madonna. What is so special about this ducat is that it is minted with a correct picture of Saint Victor—with a cap instead of a crown.



Batenburg ducat with St. Victor and Madonna, undated
Gold, 3.459 g, 12 h, diameter 23.0 mm

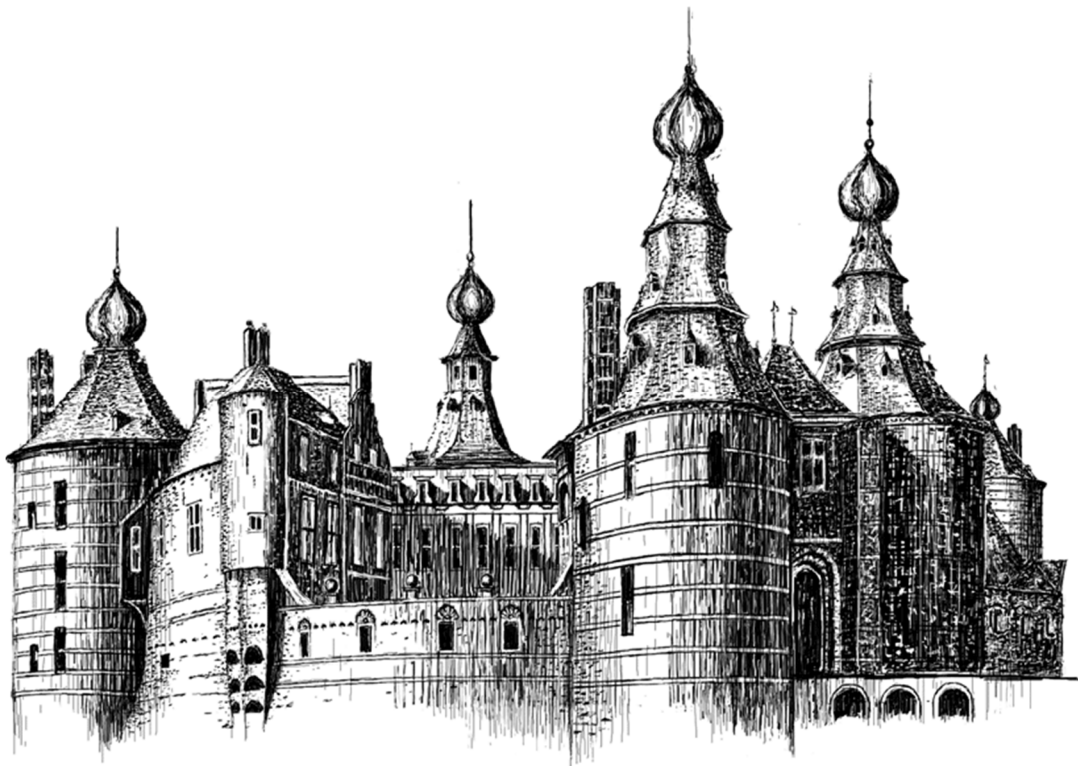
Obverse: St. Victor armored, standing full face. He is holding the flag with a cross in his right hand and a shield in his left hand. Inscription: SANCTVS ◦ VICTOR. *Sanctus Victorinus* (Saint Victor). **Reverse:** Crowned Madonna full face, with the child Jesus on her lap. Beneath a crescent moon and the coat of arms of Batenburg-Bronckhorst. Inscription: ★ MONETA ★ NO VA ★ AVREA ★ B ★. *Moneta Nova Aurea Batenborgensis* (The new gold coin of Batenburg).

This ducat was bought by Roest in March 1895 in Jacques Schulman auction 25 (the sale of the De Zeeman & de Barthe Collection) and donated in 1898 to the Teylers Museum in Haarlem (ref. TMNK 07386). This coin is rated UNIQUE (using same rarity scale as Delmonte), therefore only 1 example known.

For coins that have appeared in auctions, the catalogue gives a detailed auction history with prices paid.



Saint Victor



The Batenburg castle, where gold ducats were minted

The artistic pen and ink drawings by Malgorzata Plawecka, the wife of this young enthusiastic Polish numismatist, lighten the book.

Gold Ducats of the Netherlands received its world premiere on September 19, 2015, during the Munt Manifestatie 2015—a coin fair—in Houten. It was a privilege for me to receive the first copy from the hands of Dariusz Jasek. This book is a necessity and a must have for all interested in gold ducats or in Dutch coins or indeed just in beautiful coins! A bonus for English language readers: although this is a book by a Polish numismatist about Dutch coins, all the text is in English.

Reviewed by Paul Oostervink, member of the Numismatic Society of East Netherlands (N.K.O.N.).

Book News and Reviews continued —————→

Victorian Railways Pass Morton & Eden



Australia, Victorian Railways, oval silver pass issued circa 1866, obv., prospector with pick and spade in landscape with kangaroo and sheep, train on viaduct behind, rev., crown with free pass above, not transferable. below and engraved The Hon. Thomas Learmonth M.L.C., 24.5 x 35mm, pierced as usual for suspension, good very fine Thomas (Livingstone) Learmonth (1818-1903) was one of the sons of Thomas Learmonth, an early settler in Van Diemen's Land. Together with his younger brother Somerville, Thomas Jnr. moved to Port Phillip and as young men the two established several estates to the North West including, in 1838, the celebrated Ercildoune station and homestead, later said by many to have bred the finest sheep in all Australia. The brothers later (in 1863) bought the Egerton mine, where gold had been discovered in 1856; known for a time as "Learmonth's Claim" it became the subject of a notorious 1870s court case following a disputed re-sale. Thomas Learmonth's political career as a member of the Legislative Council lasted from March 1866 to September 1868. He subsequently settled in Scotland, adopting (like his father) the additional family name 'Livingstone'. (Reprinted with permission: Morton & Eden Auction 76, 14-December-2015, lot 127.)

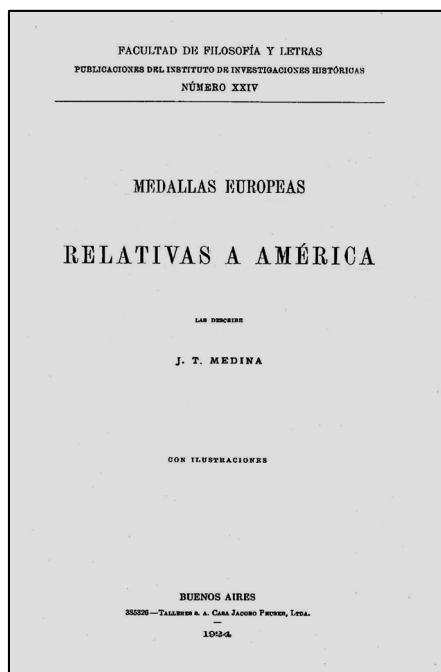
NI

Medallas Europeas Relativas a América
(European Medals Relating to the Americas)

A Spanish language numismatic classic by Jose Toribio Medina, 348 pages describing 492 medals and profusely illustrated. Buenos Aires, 1924.

Perhaps the most universal work of the late Chilean medallic scholar, this classic tome describes Spanish, English, French, Dutch, Italian, German, Portuguese and Swedish medals.

As Medina himself noted; “I have attempted to acquire all of the European medals bearing some relation to the Americas.” From this vast collection, the reader is initiated into one fascinating episode of ‘American’ history (in the fullest sense of the word) after another.



A few of the events chronicled include the landing of Columbus in the New World, the exploits of the British and French ‘patriots’—otherwise known as pirates—and the vast realm of the political, military, economic and social relationships between Europe and her colonies. This includes not only the fascinating historical field of the Latin American conquests, colonial period and Wars of Liberation, but British-American colonial relations as well, up to and including the American Revolution.

Aside from the historical vignettes provided, *Medallas Europeas Relativas a América* still constitutes the most fundamental effort in the study of interpreting historical descriptions on medals in general, and thus encompasses the exo-numismatic as well.

As was noted by a contemporary critic in 1925: “Mr. Medina's book is not only instructive, but enjoyable and even humorous to read. Each of the medals which he has studied gives us food for thought and at times presents us with a never-ending lesson in practical philosophy.” The short bibliography of some 30 authors cited can truly be considered monumental, even for the English-speaking reader or researcher. Although some of the more critical of Medina's statements contain an occasional jab even at these authors—such as Wyllys Betts—this work, more often measured in tone and impartial in its stance, has long been vital to numismatic scholarship, both in Europe and in the Americas.

Reviewed by David B. Fiero, Ph.D.

An internet search found that *Medallas Europeas Relativas a América* is sometimes available in South America and in the US in the price range of \$300-500. The book is also available electronically at the ISSUU website <https://issuu.com/> and directly at: http://issuu.com/albedu/docs/medina__jos__toribio_-_medallas_europeas_relativas

Editor